

НАУЧНАЯ ЖИЗНЬ

КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ, СЪЕЗДЫ, СИМПОЗИУМЫ

The 5th International Conference *Name and Naming* (ICONN 5)

As every two years during the last decade, the *Name and Naming* International Conference on Onomastics took place in the Romanian city of Baia Mare, on 3–5 September 2019. On this occasion, it was hosted by the Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, North University Centre of Baia Mare, and set at the Petre Dulfu County Library. This time, Prof. Oliviu Felecan, the head of the Organising committee, suggested a broad subject for discussion: “Multiculturalism in Onomastics.”

On the first day, five plenary talks were delivered by renowned specialists in the field. Three speakers focused on toponymic issues, while the other two explored names in general, from the perspective of semiotics and referential semantics. *Gheorghe Chivu* (Romanian Academy, University of Bucharest, Romania) showed how place names in old Romanian texts reflect cultural attitudes as well as the administrative constraints that applied in some periods of history or locations of Dacoromanian territory. In a similar vein, *Valéria Tóth* (University of Debrecen, Hungary) presented several methodological and terminological problems that one may come across in the etymological study of toponyms, using examples of old place names in the Carpathian Basin. Toponymy was also the topic of the plenary speech by *Peter Jordan* (Austrian Academy of Sciences, Austria), who described how exonyms used in different communities can affect and facilitate not only intercultural communication, but also external economic and political relations. *Grant W. Smith* (Eastern Washington University, USA) analysed character names and references in William Shakespeare’s play *Measure for Measure*. A theoretical study presented by *Ştefan Oltean* (Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania) demonstrated that proper name is actually an umbrella notion encompassing both unstructured nominals in the form of linguistic expressions, referring directly to the object, and structured nominals that identify a referent descriptively.

The splinter sessions of the first conference day focused on multiculturalism in anthroponymy, toponymy, and other categories of names used in public space.

Three sessions were held in Romanian. At the first session, *Multiculturalism in Toponymy*, *Gabriela-Violeta Adam* (Romanian Academy, Sextil Puşcariu Institute of Linguistics and Literary History) and *Gyopárka Bátori* (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary) investigated toponyms in the context of translation. The former speaker referred to Romanian toponyms in Attila T. Szabó’s *Historical Dictionary of Toponyms in Transylvania* and examined the phonetic and morphosyntactic peculiarities of the names as well as methods of their translation. The talk delivered by *Gyopárka Bátori* addressed the possibilities of translating names in *Gesta Hungarorum* against the background of geographical, historical and social changes.

Two Romanian-language sessions were devoted to *Multiculturalism in Names in Public Space*. *Daiana Felecan* (Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania)¹ presented two studies. In the first, she analysed the extent to which multiculturalism has affected naming trends in the restaurant sphere, while in the second, she explored the relationship between naming and the perception of otherness as illustrated by ethnic jokes. The debate about ethnic identity was continued by *Roxana Pașca* (TUCN), who talked about the use and spread of dysphemism in the written press in relation to political correctness. Similarly, *Ioana David* (TUCN) suggested a possibility of a correlation between set phrases including proper names and multiculturalism, focusing on the multiple meanings that such idioms develop in varied contexts of communication. *Adriana Stoichițoiu Ichim* (University of Bucharest, Romania) analysed and partly classified the names of Romanian public and private educational institutions, from kindergartens to theological seminaries. *Oliviu Felecan* (TUCN) *cum grano salis* conducted a scientometric research of all five editions of ICONN. He concluded that due to the diversity of the participants and the multitude of topics, covering all areas of onomastics, multiculturalism became a permeating topic of this scientific event. The study by *Mihaela Munteanu Siserman* (TUCN) talked of the current trends in creating commercial names in the local food industry of Romania that display both conservatism and openness towards an external commercial market. *Anamaria Paula Mădăras* (TUCN), in her turn, focused on the sphere of art and analysed the names of artistic movements from the viewpoints of onomastics, sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics.

Another splinter session discussing *Multiculturalism in Anthroponymy* was held in Italian, as all the speakers represented the same university — the University of Turin. *Alda Rossebastiano* studied the influence of the Spanish language on the surnames of Italian emigrants in Argentina, where Italian colonies have existed since the second half of the 19th century. This topic was continued by *Elena Papa* who retraced the most significant steps in the formation of modern Argentine onomastics, showing that the construction of national identity implies assimilating and recomposing a variety of the original ethnic components, including Italian ones. By contrast, the presentation by *Carola Borgia* focused on deonymisation, starting from the examples of appellative derivatives based on names of political figures, particularly those coined by Italians for foreign political figures.

The English-language splinter sessions on the first conference day explored all three research trends.

Multiculturalism in Anthroponymy was discussed in different aspects. *Veronika Štěpánová* (Czech Language Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic) titled her report with an intriguing question: “What do people want to know about names?” She summarised the experience of the work carried out by the language consulting centre operated by the Czech Language Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, under which scientists are responding to questions from the general public. *Gergana Petkova* (Medical University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria) studied the corpus of Bulgarian personal names that etymologically denote colours. *János N. Fodor* (Loránd Eötvös University, Hungary) explored personal names of Transylvania, the study being based on historical data from

¹ Henceforth TUCN. The researchers representing the Technical University of Cluj-Napoca are affiliated to its Baia Mare branch, the North University Centre, unless otherwise noted.

the first half of the 18th century. In contrast to these two presentations, *Rita Baranauskiene* and *Ilona Mickiene* (Vilnius University, Lithuania) focused on modern unofficial anthroponyms and analysed Lithuanian metaphor-based nicknames derived from appellatives. *Halyna Matsyuk* and *Lesia Duda* (Ivan Franko National University, Ukraine) explored Ukrainian and Polish anthroponyms as markers of a multicultural urban environment, based on metric books of the first half of the 20th century from the Lviv region.

The session *Multiculturalism in Toponymy* included several presentations. *Aleh Kopach* (Belarusian State University, Belarus) talked of language contacts between Slavic, Finno-Ugric and Baltic tribes as reflected in the hydronymy of Eastern Polesie and Podneprovye. *Anna Oczko* (Jagiellonian University, Poland) studied the etymological aspects of the toponyms of the Carpathian and Sub-Carpathian areas represented in the languages of the four peoples inhabiting the region and easily observed, for instance, in oronyms. *Katalin Reszegi* (University of Debrecen, Hungary) referred to cognitive mapping to describe the paradoxical situation of modern people's geographical awareness. As it turns out, globalisation broadens their knowledge of far-away places and other continents while they have little idea about the surrounding geographical landscape and can barely name the objects on the outskirts of their own settlements.

Multiculturalism in Names in Public Space was the topic of four presentations, two of which were devoted to commercial names. *Paola Cotticelli-Kurras* (University of Verona, Italy) focused on Italian brand names of mountain sports products. The study by *Andrea Bölcskei* (Károli Gáspár University, Hungary) explored the names of hotels and other types of accommodation for tourists in Budapest City Centre. The presentation showed different cultural layers reflected in onomastic landscape, from medieval sign plates to images of modern globalisation. *Artur Galkowski* (University of Lodz, Poland) in his presentation developed the concept of heortonyms, names of holidays, religious and secular, as a special group of chrematonyms, having their own functional role and conceptual meaning. Finally, *Luminița Todea* (TUCN) discussed idiomatic expressions based on ethnonyms, such as *go Dutch*, *take a French leave* or *everything is Greek to somebody* in the context of teaching English as a foreign language.

The second conference day gave a follow-up to the three main conference topics. However, the debates were also added by a variety of other issues for discussion.

The Romanian-language sessions focused mainly on *Multiculturalism in Anthroponymy*.

Gheorghe Calcan (Petrol-Gaze University of Ploiești, Romania) analysed names (first names and family names) and epitaphs on tombstones in the cemeteries of the rural settlement of Săgeata, in Buzău county, which provided interesting insights into traditional mentality and spirituality. In a similar vein, *Delia-Anamaria Răchișan* (TUCN) referred to names of saints and of their corresponding celebrations in various ethnographic and cultural areas in Romania, emphasizing the older origins of regional names of celebrations as compared to their official counterparts. *George Nicoară* (Greek Catholic Bishopric of Maramureș, Romania) proposed an etymological, religious, and linguistic analysis of the names of Greek Catholic Church hierarchs who had control over the metropolitan see in Blaj. Studying names of religious figures was also the subject of the paper presented by *Ioan-Nicolae Pop* (TUCN) who focused on the most important theologians in the history of Eastern and Western Christianity.

At the second splinter session on anthroponymy, *Margareta Manu Magda* (Iorgu Iordan–Al. Rosetti Institute of Linguistics of the Romanian Academy) studied multicultural anthroponyms from the perspective of pragmatics, to measure the impact of language and cultural contacts on present-day Romania. *Rozalia Colciar* (Sextil Pușcariu Institute of Linguistics and Literary History of the Romanian Academy) proposed a semantic and structural classification of first names in Feleacu, a rural settlement in Cluj county, highlighting naming trends attested in the region in the second half of the 20th century. The last two presentations referred to unconventional anthroponyms. *Silvia Iluț* (TUCN) sought to establish psychological, emotional, and sociolinguistic motivations behind the alteration of anthroponyms, focusing on their diminutive forms. Representing the same institution, *Alexandra Sorina Iliescu* examined unconventional names given to Romanian politicians to identify linguistic motivations of the names containing foreign language elements.

Adelina Emilia Mihali (Sextil Pușcariu Institute of Linguistics and Literary History of the Romanian Academy) opened the third Romanian splinter session on anthroponymy. She took a sociolinguistic approach to the evolution of personal names in Borșa, an urban settlement in Maramureș county. Representing the same institution, *Marta Vremir* described name-giving trends in mixed Romanian-Hungarian families in Cluj-Napoca in relation to their ethnic and personal identity. *Maria-Mara Ignat* (TUCN) also focused her attention on first names, particularly on those in the Land of Chioar, a multi-ethnic and multi-confessional area. Three rural settlements situated on the river Mara, in Maramureș county, were investigated by *Gabriela-Sînziana Ioaneș* (TUCN) who recorded and classified approximately 200 nicknames used in that area. She also analysed their longevity across generations and the reasons that led to their coinage. *Cristina Serena Negele* (TUCN) explored personal names of the Romani community of Romania. The speaker showcased that these are suggestive of the Romani's attitude towards various cultures, religion, brands or events.

Three presentations on Multiculturalism in Historical Anthroponymy formed a separate session. *Nicolae Felecan* (TUCN) and *Lazăr Avram* (Petrol-Gaze University of Ploiești, Romania) examined first names and family names of students of a Latin-Catholic school in 18th-century Bistrița, Romania. The authors studied the multicultural origin of the names, but also paid attention to the coexistence of different religious orientations in the school environment under investigation. *Adrian Chircu* (Babeș-Bolyai University, Romania) looked into the history of cultural space development from the perspective of personal names. He proposed a follow-up of the research presented at ICONN 4 by analysing foreign anthroponyms in a multilingual collection of administrative documents from the 18th–19th centuries. *Ioana Gafton* (Central University Library of Iași, Romania) studied laws, civil registers and other official documents issued between 1895 and 1945 in Romania to see how name change was accounted for in the mentioned period.

The Italian-language session combined two topics: Multiculturalism in Toponymy and Multiculturalism in Names in Public Space. *Alfonso Germani* ("La Ciocia" Dialect Research Centre, Italy) analysed the project for the restoration of *Fiume* (the old Italian name of the city of Rijeka to be used alongside the current name) and the recovery of 31 historical street names reflecting the rich and diversified history of the city. *Federica Cugno* and *Federica Cusan* (University of Turin,

Italy) studied the role of oral tradition of local place names in conservation and transmission of collective memory, using Carcoforo, a small Italian Piedmont commune, as an example. The relationship between written and oral toponymy was also raised by *Alberto Ghia* (University of Turin, Italy). He compared “official” and “popular” toponymy of the same Piedmont region. *Mariana Istrate* (Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania) proposed a contrastive analysis of endonyms, generally derived from place names, and exonyms which often reflect a mental stereotype and sometimes become offensive.

At the German-language splinter session, *Holger Wochele* (Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria) talked about street names in the Transylvanian city of Sibiu/Hermannstadt/Nagyszeben where the German-speaking Saxons and Hungarians traditionally live alongside the Romanian majority. The issue of urban language space was also discussed by *Marie A. Rieger* (University of Bologna, Italy) who studied the street names, mainly German ones, in the city of Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), which reflect the multicultural nature of the city history. *Rodica-Cristina Ţurcanu* (TUCN) discussed the names of small restaurants in terms of linguistic strategies that showcase not only the tendency for the globalisation of food culture, but also the opposite trend that consists in maintaining and strengthening local particularities against the global background.

The French-language splinter session consisted of only two presentations under the common title *Multiculturalism in Onomastics*. *Marcienne Martin* (Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Canada) superimposed the Cree toponymy on the map of mineral deposits of Quebec to show the extent to which nomadic toponymy could be motivated by (and, thus, indicative of) mineral deposits. The study by *Ioana Bud* (TUCN) approached a topic that is always of interest: proper names’ translation. Studying the translation of *The Carpathian Castle* by Jules Verne, the author focused on assimilations between the Romanian and Hungarian languages in toponyms and pseudonyms.

For obvious reasons, the English-language splinter sessions were quite large and covered all the three main topics of the conference.

Multiculturalism in Anthroponymy was the topic of two other sessions. *Anna Tsepikova* (Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University, Russia) presented a case study of intercultural influences on the motivation of Russian nicknames used by students and collected between 2003 and 2019. *Denisa-Alexandra Ionescu* (“Gh. Dima” Academy of Music, Romania) presented a synchronic and diachronic study of the multicultural aspects of anthroponyms in sayings and proverbs in Romanian, English, and Italian. *Kitti Hauber* (Loránd Eötvös University, Hungary) raised the question of the relationship between personal name, language, and ethnicity in the multilingual and multiethnic space of the Carpathian Basin, namely in two areas in Transylvania: Maramureş and Sighişoara. The presentation by *Justyna Walkowiak* (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland) analysed suffixes as gender markers: based on the list of women involved in the 1863 uprising in Lithuania, the author showed the gradual extinction of Polish suffixed feminine surnames and made some interesting observations about the development of suffixed names in the Polish language. Using the data from the corpus of Hungarian given names from the Middle Ages until the modern days, *Mariann Sliz* (Loránd Eötvös University, Hungary) studied the influence of cultural, social and political factors on the frequency of Christian names with the main focus on such religious aspects as taboo, veneration of saints, and the effects

of the Reformation. *Daiva Sinkevičiūtė* (Vilnius University, Lithuania) presented a paper about the stock of Lithuanian proper names ending with *-ija* and *-ijus* that began to spread in Lithuania from the start of the 20th century under the influence of borrowed names with *-ij-*, mostly of Christian origin. *Ramona Demarcsek* (TUCN) examined the names (particularly surnames) of the small community of the Zipser Germans in the Maramureș city of Vișeu de Sus and studied their origin and usage in multicultural context. *Clare Green* (SOAS University of London, UK) based her study on qualitative data from interviews with parents in the UK. The aim was to show the influence of the language(s) spoken at home and the parents' language ideologies on the children names chosen by parents whose first language is other than English.

Three presentations were given during the splinter session on Multiculturalism in Toponymy. *Ilona Mickiene* and *Rita Baranauskiene* (Vilnius University, Lithuania) studied word-formation of onyms derived from various kinds of ethnonym-based appellatives, using corpora of place names of the Lithuanian South Highlands (Pietų Aukštaitija). Finally, *Agostinho Salgueiro* (University of Coimbra, Portugal) addressed the issue of toponymic standardisation in eight Portuguese-speaking countries including those where Portuguese coexists with other languages.

Multiculturalism in the Names in Public Space was also discussed in three presentations. Describing the pragmatic potential of foreign verbal and non-verbal signs in commercial ergonymy, *Marina Golomidova* (Ural Federal University, Russia) pointed out that different techniques of semiotic play are also used in Russian commercial sphere, which reflects the general cultural trends of globalization. However, in domestic practice, the result of naming often odds with the initial purpose and does not always satisfy the needs of target audiences, which explains the author's turn to foreign cultural material. *Žaneta Dvořáková* (Czech Language Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic) showed the realisation of naming stereotypes in Jewish jokes in the 1930s. Coming from a seaside city, *Svetlana Nasakina* (Odesa State Agrarian University, Ukraine) analysed ship names retrieved from newspapers and books of the 19th and 20th centuries as markers of specific cultural and ideological codes.

It should be emphasized that special sections were devoted to the problems of literary onomastics and related fields. This is gradually becoming a feature of ICONN conferences. The Romanian splinter session Multiculturalism in Literary Anthroponymy included the following presentations. *Elena-Camelia Zăbavă* (University of Craiova, Romania) analysed two works of L. M. Arcade in view of determining to what extent the characters' names can reflect the idea of multiculturalism. *Florina-Maria Băcilă* (West University of Timișoara, Romania) talked about poetry of the Romanian poet Traian Dorz, whose works are imbued with deep Orthodox symbolism, and showed how the semantic values of some proper names can illustrate the intimate connection of the soul with the divinity. *Veronica Oneț* (TUCN) presented a comparative analysis of proper names' functions in fairy tales in English, French, German, and Romanian. *Monica Adriana Ionescu* (Gheorghe Lazăr National College, Romania) proposed a hermeneutic approach to the study of theonyms (Aphrodite/Venus and the three Graces), examining the relationship between the names and the ideas of beauty and grace, starting from Plato and Augustine Aurelius. *Codruța Cozma* (TUCN) showed how the laws of the literary text are actualised on the onomastic level,

as illustrated in the novel *Brothers Jderi* by Mihail Sadoveanu. Mirela Letiția Nistor (Zăvoian) (TUCN) presented a semantic and etymological analysis of anthroponymy in the novel *Donna Alba* by Gib I. Mihăescu, focusing on the names' capacity to express the values and multicultural influences specific to the age described.

Multiculturalism in literary onomastics was also discussed at the English-language splinter session. Tamás Farkas (Loránd Eötvös University, Hungary) focused on the dilemmas related to the translation of literary proper names in Terry Pratchett's *Discworld*, a set of over 40 novels and stories that recreate an inherently multicultural world which can be a very fruitful subject for literary onomastics. Martyna Gibka (Koszalin University of Technology, Poland) presented her original theory of Two Acts, describing the functions of literary characters' proper names, analysing onomastic material from *The Fifth Elephant* by Terry Pratchett. Ligia Tomoiagă (TUCN) explored the names of characters in *The Game of Thrones*, while her colleague Anamaria Fălăuș (TUCN) analysed anthroponyms in Stephen Henighan's novels *The Streets of Winter* and *The Places Where Names Vanish*.

There was another scientific event taking place in the framework of the current ICONN meeting, the *Symposium on Theory and Practice in Toponym Etymology*, which was the result of collaboration between Oliviu Felecan, the organiser of ICONN, and Valéria Tóth (University of Debrecen, Hungary), the organiser of the 26th ICOS and head of the research project *International Scientific Cooperation for Exploring the Toponymic Systems in the Carpathian Basin*.

The Symposium ran two English-language sessions. Pavel Štěpán (Czech Language Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences) described problems of etymological and motivational analysis of Czech compound toponyms, which are atypical for the Czech language and for Slavic languages in general and thus require a special approach to their interpretation. Oliviu Felecan and Adelina Emilia Mihali (Sextil Pușcariu Institute of Linguistics and Literary History of the Romanian Academy) observed the urban toponymy of the city of Sighetu Marmăției: the name of the city itself in Romanian, Hungarian, German, Ukrainian and Slovak variations, the old names of adjacent villages and the street names employed in the 20th century. Róbert Kenyhercz (Debrecen Reformed Theological University, Hungary) spoke about the interpretation of data and sources in etymological research and how analysing specific examples called for a more critical attitude to early Latin sources.

Four speakers represented the University of Debrecen. Barbara Bába discussed the problems of etymological clusters in toponyms from the viewpoint of dialectology. Éva Kovács made a linguistic analysis of old Hungarian toponyms from 11th–13th centuries in the light of recent findings in historical linguistics. Melinda Szőke proposed a historical linguistic approach to old Hungarian toponyms in non-authentic charters (e.g. transcripts and false charters), which have previously not been considered by researchers. Evelin Mozga discussed the difficulties one may come across in identifying the etymological background of anthroponyms dating from the Early Old Hungarian age.

The abstracts of the presented talks are available on the website of the Centre of Onomastics.² Full papers will be included in the peer-reviewed proceedings of ICONN 5

² See: <https://onomasticafelecan.ro/iconn5/docs/rezumat-ICONN5.pdf> (for the ICONN 5 conference) and <https://onomasticafelecan.ro/iconn5/docs/abstracts-symposium-ICONN5.pdf> (for the Symposium).

(to be published online and in print in 2020) that will also comprise the articles of the researchers who could not attend the conference in person. The 6th International Conference on Onomastics *Name and Naming* will take place in September 2021.

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